MADRAS COURIER.

VOLUME XXV. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1809. NUMBER 1244.

AT HIS GARDEN HOUSE
EARLY ON THE 6TH INSTANT
DEPARTED THIS LIFE,
DR. JAMES ANDERSON,
PHYSICIAN-GENERAL,
AND
PRESIDENT OF THE MEDICAL BOARD
OF MADRAS,
AT THE AGE OF 72.

NEARLY 50 of these years have been spent most honorably in the Service of the Honorable Company, and more than half that time as the admired and venerated Head of his Profession.

DR. ANDERSON commenced his Medical Career in the Company's Land Service at the Siege of Manilla, he was afterwards continued in situations of the greatest Trust and Responsibility, during the subsequent arduous Wars and severe Service, that established the British Dominion in the Peninsula; in all which time he was the friend and companion of the renowned Characters, who then commanded the Company's Armies. His anxious kindness to the sick, his great exertions, his general philantrophy and nobleness of mind gained him universal esteem: his Companions of those days have ever since been solicitous to shew him their high sense of his merits.

Possessing an ardent desire for Science, a sound judgement and very retentive memory, he was always thankful for Books, as he could seldom find sufficient to occupy his mind; & of this he frequently complained: he thus acquired much general and useful knowledge, which led to the extensive printed correspondence he has carried on for so many years.

He was called down from Vellore to Madras in the year 1771 as one of the Presidency Surgeons, the best situation the Government could then give him, where he has ever since resided; always eminent in his profession, kind and attractive in his manners, with generally a great flow of Spirits, he was long courted and adored: his remaining old friends can testify to the truth of this.

With a view to Health, while resident in the Fort, and to obtain farther employment for his active mind, he obtained from Government in 1778 the Grant of an extensive piece of waste Land not three miles distant from the Fort.—To improve this land has occupied much of his time, and it latterly constituted his greatest pleasure.—His Garden on which no expense has been spared, and which has so generally been the resort for pleasure and instruction, will shew the dignified scale of all his actions; and it may be said that it has greatly contributed by the example to the improvement that has been made on the Bounds of Madras, since that period.—Till he began, there were only a few imported engrafted Mango Trees,—all the Settlement will now acknowledge their obligations for this fine fruit, which is now common:—he has collected Trees also from all quarters, and ever solicitous to make the gifts of nature extensively beneficial, he was never happier than when he could oblige any one in this way.

On his first voyage to India having witnessed the greatest distress at Sea from Scurvy, and having afterwards seen the height of human misery at Madras from Famine, during Hyder's invasion of the Carnatic, these occurrences made strong and lasting impressions on his mind, and led in a great measure to the various subjects in his numerous publications, at his own expense, ever since 1786, of which the aim has always been to encourage industry in the Country, and place within reach the means of preventing such dreadful evils: his name has thus become universally known and is never mentioned by the Natives but with reverence and respect—they considered him as their Father and Friend.

These publications will best bespeak the energy and warmth of his heart, and [illegible] in the attainment of whatever benefited his species, no labor or expense would be spared. His letters regarding the use and culture of the Nopal, of which he has made extensive Plantations, will shew the enthusiasm of his mind in pursuit of such objects; they absorbed at times his whole attention, deeming them religious obligations: the benefit already produced will stamp him as a Benefactor of mankind.

As his mind was noble, independent and humane, so was his Person and Countenance, comely and interesting; his keen, expressive, benevolent eye spoke to every feeling heart—far above every selfish passion, his purse and his best endeavours were ever ready to relieve distress—hospitable in the extreme, his table was almost always crowded, and who that has ever witnessed it can forget the kind welcome and happiness that prevailed, with the pleasant sportive, instructive argument of which he was so fond, and his house has ever been the asylum of sickness, of friendship, and of young men on their arrival in the country.

A stranger to deceit himself, he could with difficulty be persuaded of its existence in others, he spoke therefore freely his sentiments on all occasions without meaning to offend, and liberal in all his actions, he was ever the patron and encourager of merit.

Happy thus within himself, with a mind extraordinarily well regulated, seldom allowing his temper to be ruffled, or even old habits to continue when deemed improper, he attained a good old age with a remarkable appearance of health and spirits, when a severe disease occurred, which rapidly terminated his invaluable life.

In his last moments his strong mind and amiable qualities never forsook him, he expressed much gratitude for the anxious solicitude shewn by the Settlement for his recovery.

This is but a feeble, imperfect sketch of this rare and great man; the loss of so superior a character is a public misfortune, and will be most severely felt—it may with truth be said, he has not left his like behind him.

> Natura ipsa valere, et mentis viribus excitari,
> Et quasi quodam divino spiritu afflari.
>
> CICERO.

He was interred with Military Honors. The Union Flag was hoisted in the Fort half-mast high and minute guns were fired during the mournful procession from his Garden House to the Burial Ground. His remains were attended to their last home by a detachment of the Royal Artillery, and His Majesty's Royal Regiment. The Coffin was carried by Artillery-Men, and the Pall-Bearers were the HON. CHIEF JUSTICE, SIR B. SULLIVAN, THE THREE MEMBERS OF COUNCIL, THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF, AND DR. BERRY AS CHIEF MOURNER. He was also followed by a concourse of all Ranks, Europeans and Natives, anxious by this public, tho' mournful testimony to shew their respect and veneration for departed worth.

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1809.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain William Ireland Jones, to be Paymaster and Commissary of Grain and Provisions to the troops encamped near the Mount.

The following Gentlemen to be Vaccine Superintendents at the Stations undermentioned on the usual allowances, viz.—*Cuddapah*, Mr. J. W. Pender,—*Verdachellum*, Mr. J. Wyse,—*Onore*, Mr. J. A. Andrew,—*Combaconum*, Mr. John Jones,—*Chingleput*, Mr. W. Greaves.

Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Irton to command the troops in the Vizagapatam and Ganjam districts.

The Honorable Lieutenant Colonel P. Stuart, to command the Subsidiary Force at Travancore.

Captain Francis Thomson, to be Military Secretary and Interpreter to Lieutenant Colonel Hare.

Extracts of a General Letter from the Honorable Court of Directors—dated 11th January, 1809

Para. 4th.—We have permitted the following Military officers to return to their rank on your establishment, viz

Captain John Mackenzie and Joseph T. Taylor, Captain Lieutenant J. Moore.

Lieutenants Thomas Crichton, George Spanks, and George Forsyth.

5th.—The following Officers on your establishment retired from the Company's service at the period undermentioned.

Lieut. Colonel Samuel Crane, 28th September, 1808. Benjamin Harris, 20th July, 1808, W. Cunningham, 29th June, 1808 and Thomas Green, 11th May, 1808.

6th.—Mr. H. Miller a head Surgeon on your establishment retired from the Company's service the 16th of August, 1808.

9th.—Captain Benjamin Harding, of your establishment resigned the Company's service the 14th Dec. 1808.

10th.—We have resolved to appoint fourteen Cadets for the cavalry on your establishment.

11th.—We have resolved to appoint sixteen Assistant Surgeons for your Presidency; and shall likewise appoint fifty-six Cadets for our Artillery or Engineer Corps in India, who will receive an education suitable for Cadets intended for either of those corps, their destination for the several Presidencies will depend on the existing deficiencies at each, when they are reported qualified.

12th.—" In consideration of the long and zealous services of Mr. John Best a Deputy Commissary of Stores on your establishment, and of the strong testimonials he has produced in his favour from officers under whom he has served; we have been induced in consequence of an application which we have received from Mr. Best, to promote him to the rank of Commissary of stores at your Presidency.

15th.—" Mr. Colin Rogers a Surgeon on your Establishment, has our permission to return to his duty.

G. O. BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

All Officers now at the Presidency who have refused to sign the Declaration required by the order of Government of the 26th July are directed to quit the Presidency immediately and to repair to such station upon the Sea Coast between Sadras and Negapatam as they may have Selected as their places of Residence.

On Thursday last, sailed the Honorable Company's Ships Perseverance and Nottingham for China.

PASSENGERS—Mrs. Grant, William Brown, Esq. Colonel Dunn, Major De Morgan, Captains Foulis, Clason, and Grant. Lieutenants Lewis, Ross, Kerr, Crokat, Agnew, Newall, Hunter, and Maclauren, Cornet Shawe and Mr. Surgeon Steddy.

Within these few days three detachments of troops have arrived at this Presidency from Ceylon. They consist of about 650 rank and file, of H. M. 66th Regiment, three Companies, of 100 men each, of H. M. 89th Regiment, and a Company of the Royal Artillery. The whole, including Officers, amount to about 1100.

The Paris Moniteur has offered some Comments on General Hope's Account of the Battle of Corunna, which it may gratify the curiosity of our readers to possess. They are translated from the Franckfort Journal of the 10th Feb.

As we have already published General Hope's Letter, to General Baird (1) it will be sufficient to transcribe such parts of it as are necessary to shew the connection of the notes of the Moniteur

Extract from General Hope's Letter, with the comments of the Moniteur.

" Lieutenant General Sir John Moore was killed by a cannon shot at the moment he was making some important dispositions. The troops though informed of this irreparable loss, shewed no signs of dismay, but on the contrary, repulsed every attack of the enemy with the utmost resolution, and compelled him to retreat." (2)

" ——— The Enemy resolved to make a more serious attack upon our left, and accordingly occupied a village in front of that part of our line. He was soon driven from that post, with considerable loss, by some companies of the 2d Battalion of the 14th Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Nicholls. (3) It was now scarcely 5 o'clock, and we had not only repulsed every attack of the enemy, but had even gained ground in almost every point, and occupied a more advanced position than we did in the commencement of the action." (4)

" The troops quitted their position at 10 in the evening, with an order that does them the highest honour." (5)

" In consequence of the arrangements made by Commissary Bowen, Captains Bowen and Shepperd and others concerned in the embarkation, the army was embarked with unexampled expedition." (6)

" At 8 o'clock of the 17th, the Enemy pushed on his light troops, towards Corunna, and took possession of the heights of St. Lucia, which command the harbour. (7) But in spite of this circumstance, and the many difficulties of the situation, as no apprehensions were entertained that the rear guard would be forced, the embarkation of Major General Hill's brigade commenced; at 3 o'clock in the afternoon it was completed." (8)

" The armies which entered Spain with the most favourable prospects, had no sooner effected a junction, than the multiplied disasters and the dispersion of the national armies left them to their own resources." (9)

" The march of an English force from the Duero, gave some grounds to hope that the South of Spain might be saved." (10) But this generous effort which had for its object the deliverance of an unfortunate people, furnished the enemy with an occasion to re-unite his numerous forces for the destruction of the only regular troops which were in the North of Spain." (11)

" The intrepid courage of the English Soldier never displayed itself to more advantage (12) It has surpassed every expectation."

" The troops when embarking have mingled together; it is impossible for me to acquaint you at present with our loss." (13)

(1) Sir David Baird, was Commander in Chief, of that part of the English army which debarked in Corunna, and which, towards the end of December, effected a junction in the plains of Leon, with the Corps which arrived from Salamanca, under the command of Sir John Moore. General Sir John Moore was killed on the 16th by a cannon ball, which struck him on the Shoulder, in the moment that he was advancing to the front to encourage his troops, and give them a little more confidence. Sir David Baird was exposed to the hottest fire when he was wounded by two musquet shots; a few hours after, his thigh was amputated.* (Moniteur.)

* *In two other places it is mentioned that Sir David was wounded in the arm; but in the original note before us, the word used is* " cuisse"—*pereaps it is a mistake of the Press.* (Bombay Gazett.)

(2) All this is false. Sir John Moore was wounded in endeavouring to restrain the flight of his troops At all events, the French, in their serious attacks, were not repulsed in a single point. (Moniteur.)

(3) This lieutenant col. Nichols must have been another Sir Roland; if with a few companies of the 14th regiment, he could retake the very village which in the position of the two armies was the principal object of attack. This part of the history cannot have been written by Sir John Hope. It belongs no doubt to the same pen which has enlightened Europe with the famous battle of Roncevalles. (Moniteur.)

(4) This is false. The village was taken and maintained by the French. The English were driven from all their positions; but the battle not having been begun before 3 in the afternoon, and night coming on at 5, our sharp-shooters, who had repulsed the enemy, and got over some of the garden walls which surround Corunna, very properly halted there.

(5) You were attacked at 3 o'clock in the afternoon You commenced your embarkation at 10 o'clock at night, although your squadron had not yet evacuated your magazines, a point which is established by the capture of 16,000 musquets which you left behind you in the depot at Payosa, of your battering artillery, of 300 horses, of all your cloathing and magazines of powder, &c. &c.—and although your wounded were left behind on the field of battle where they fell into our power. We cannot tell what worse you could have done if you had been beaten, but we know very well what you could and what you ought to have done if you had been victorious, that is if your history were true. You should have kept the positions which cover Corunna. You should have employed the 17th, in burying your dead, and carrying off from the field of battle the bodies of your generals, of your colonels, and of your officers, in collecting the scattered fugitives which are always numerous after an action which is prolonged to the night,—and collecting the wounded, who after a night action retire into the houses and the cottages to await the return of day. You should have embarked on the night of the 17th or 18th, if your general system induced you to believe, that you were too weak to resist the French troops. This is what

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you should have done after obtaining the very slightest advantage. Nothing of all this, however, have you done. You embarked in the same night, pell mell and in disorder, you neither took time to carry off your magazines, nor to pay the last honors to your generals, nor to collect your wounded, nor to save your four pieces of cannon, nor to protect the retreat of 300 men, who covered your rear guard, and whom we took prisoners in the pursuit. (Moniteur.)

(6) The quickness with which you embarked is rather an equivocal proof of the success, you had in the battle (Moniteur.)

(7) One easily perceives, in reading this account that either it is not the work of a military man, or that it has been submitted to the criticism of some of Mr. Canning's clerks. In fact you would make us believe, that you kept your positions or in other words, that you remained masters of the field of battle; and yet you say, that on the morning of the 17th, the enemy advanced with his light troops towards Corunna, and shortly after occupied the heights of St. Lucia, which command the road-sted. What! Sir John Hope! Is it possible that you could have had such brilliant success on the 16th, and during the night that you evacuated the heights of St. Lucia, which command the road-sted —and where the French immediately after erected the batteries which commanded the road-sted, and which sunk four of your transports, and thus gave the signal to your fleet to cut their cables and make off. Although you are a land officer, still you have been present at more than one embarkation or debarkation of troops, you ought to have some knowledge of marine affairs, and you ought to have thought it possible the wind might have changed on the 17th, an event which is not very unlikely to take place at sea, and if the wind had changed, if your transports had been forced to remain in the road-sted under the fire of the French batteries, which had already sunk four, would you not have something with which to have reproached yourself for having evacuated those heights of St. Lucia, which command the road-sted.

In saying that at day-break the French light infantry occupied the heights of St. Lucia,—you acknowledge clearly, you then found yourself without a power of retreating. And that if you have not been obliged to yield to a superior force, you have, by your own indiscretion, and out of mere gaitè de cœur. and as it were by an unaccountable absence of mind, risked the fate of your whole army. You say you have been victorious. The French say you have been vanquished. The very nature of things is sufficient to decide which is right. It appears that you have done the very contrary of what you ought to have done if you had been victorious, and that you have acted throughout as if you had been beaten. Does it not therefore follow, from the very nature of things, that you have been beaten? This conclusion which you affect to deny follows from the evidence which is to be found among your own details. (Moniteur)

(8) It is thus they mock the English nation. This kind of tactics has been employed by the minister in a variety of circumstances, and it cannot be denied, that he has often succeeded in them. Truth will make its way to light, but in the mean time, the minister will have gained time, opinion will begin to cool, and the government after having deceived the public, will find out some new means of diverting their attention.—Grant heaven! that the English every month may gain such another victory

(9) You do grant then, that the Spanish armies have been dispersed, and that you found yourself left to your own resources. Is it the fault of the Spanish armies that you made them wait so long for your useless succours. Never before did you send out so strong an army on an expedition. You may thank Providence, that even a part of it has been able to save itself by re-embarkation.

(10) These expectations were just as well founded as all those others which the English cabinet still entertains.

(11) And why had they no other regular troops, when you put your army in motion, it was because that you did not put your army in motion, before all the regular troops in Spain had been destroyed.

(12) Our soldiers could find nothing so brilliant in the manner of fighting which is peculiar to the English, but they acknowledge that the English officers always exposed their persons with the courage that characterises men of honour.

(13) How truth will break out in spite of every effort to conceal it! Mr. Canning's clerk forgot to draw his pen across this expression of General Hope

"Many Officers of rank have been killed and wounded." (14)

What a mistake! The troops, after embarkation, were necessarily intermixed in the transports, because the embarkation was made in disorder and confusion. Fear drove the soldiers headlong on the boats. They lost sight, every one of them, of their standards, and no person had any other thought but of his own safety. What was the necessary consequence? the very fact that has taken place. The troops embarked were necessarily intermingled in the transports.

(14) You hava had 2,000 men wounded, the bodies of 3 of your Generals, and of 800 Officers and Soldiers have been left by you on the field of battle,—we have already counted them,—we have taken 300 prisoners from you, and you have taken none from us,—we have not had 200 men wounded,—we have not had 100 killed,—nor is there amongst the latter to be found one single Officer of consequence.

MADRAS BIRTHS.

On Friday the 4th Instant, at the Mount, the Lady of Captain Taynton of the Artillery, of a Son.

MADRAS DEATHS.

At his Garden House, on Sunday 6th Instant, Dr. JAMES ANDERSON, Physician General, and President of the Medical Board, at this Presidency *(For further particulars see the first page of this day's Paper.)*

On Sunday the 23d ultimo, at Wallajahbad, the Infant Son of Major T. Gurnell, of the 2d. Bt. 25th Regiment Native Infantry, aged 11 Months.

BENGAL BIRTHS.

On the 18th Inst. the lady of G. A. Simpson, Esq. of a Son.

On Tuesday night the 11th Inst. Mrs. T. Cripps, of a Son.

On the 12th inst. Mrs. H. B. Chardon of a Son.

At Keirpoy, on the 3d instant, the Lady of John Bunce, Esq. Surgeon at that station of a Son.

BENGAL DEATHS.

At Futtygurh, on the evening of the 5th curt. the Lady of the Rev. R. Jefferys, deeply regretted by her family, and by society.

At Dacca, on the night of the 11th instant, the Lady of Major William Burton.

On Saturday the 15th instant, Mr. John Macpherson, aged 37.

On the 1st July, at Monghyr, Mr. Alex. Saira, many years a Commander in the Country service.

At Masulipatam, on the 12th ultimo, Joseph Street, Esq. Surgeon.

STATE of the THERMOMETER in Fort St. George, in a moderately exposed room opposite the Sea.

Date	7 A.M.	Noon.	3 P.M.	8 P.M	Remarks.
Augt. 2	83½	88	89	85	Land wind all day.
3	84	89	89	85¼	Ditto Ditto.
4	84	89	89	85½	Do. Do.
5	85	90	90½	86	Do. Do.
6	85	90	91	86	Do. Do.
7	86	90	92	84½	Heavy rain in the evening.
8	84	88	90	86	Land wind all day.

ARRIVALS.—Lieutenant Toriano—Assistant Surgeon Fowle—Surgeon M. Cormick—Ensign Thomas Dale, Madras European Regiment—and G. Neill, Free Mariner.

DEPARTURES.—Lieutenant Milne, Pioneers and Ensign Thomas Dale, Madras European Regiment.

CALCUTTA,—JULY 18, 1809.

Private letters from Peshour of the 31st of May, and ukhbar advices of a considerably later date, represent the affairs of Cabul in a more favorable light, than for some time we have been accustomed to consider them. Soojah was still at Peshour. He had latterly gained over many new adherents, and his army is said to have advanced 38 miles from Peshour, soon to be followed by the Padshah in person. Meanwhile, it would appear, that negociations were on foot with his rival, and were even already in a state of considerable forwardness. The oppressions and cruelties of Mahmood had raised up against him, the Khans as well as the peasantry of Cabul; who are said, in consequence, to have conceived the purpose of seizing his person, and delivering him, on the approach of Soojah, into the hands of that Prince. He had accordingly, in conjunction with Futteh Khan and his other principal Sirdars, made overtures of accommodation to the Padshah; proposing, as the conditions of his submission, that the latter should renounce his connection with the English, and should appoint Gholaum Mahommed Khan to the office of Vizier. Soojah received the proposals with becoming distrust, and shewed no inclination whatever to yield to their suggestions respecting the British mission. He ordered Gool Mahommed Khan however to proceed to Cabul, for the purpose of conducting the negociation; and is said to have charged him with an offer of the province of Candahar to Mahmood, of Surkorpoor to Futteh Khan, and of other districts to each of the other Khans in proportion to their respective ranks, as the price of conciliation. In how far this may be correct, we cannot take upon us to say. We learn however, that the mission of Gool Mahommed was afterwards countermanded, and that Soojah had come to the resolution of determining the business by a personal conference with Mahmood at Cabul. In the mean time, as an earnest of his pacific intentions, he had dispatched messengers to Gholaum Mahommed Khan, to present him with Khelaats, and greet him as Vizier of the kingdom.

Mr. Elphinstone, with some part of his suite, still remained at the Court, where he enjoyed the entire confidence of the Padshah. His presence was supposed, materially to have retarded the movements and abated the pretensions of the rebels. He would set out for Attock, as soon as Soojah should quit Peshour.

Since writing the above, we have been favoured with the perusal of letters from the Embassy, of so late a date as the 9th current. Two days before, the King had moved out of the city, and taken the road to Cabul. Whether or not he would proceed on his journey, however, was still a matter of doubt. Mr. Elphinstone remained at Peshour, and would not remove to Attock until Soojah's final departure.

Lieutenants Harris and Tickell, lately attached to the Cabul Embassy, who left Peshour some time ago, with the intention of returning by the route of the Punjab, had accomplished their journey through the Seik territories, and arrived at Loodeaunah. They set out again from thence to the Company's provinces, on the 22d ultimo, and were expected to reach Meerut by the 6th of this month. The ukhbars mention the circumstance of Lieut. Tickell's having been robbed near Umrut-sir, of property to a considerable amount. The robbery was not attended with any circumstance of violence; but the attempt to recover the articles stolen had been unsuccessful. Lieut. Harris, we understand, has brought with him a valuable collection of drawings, taken by himself, delineating all the principal places, which the Embassy have visited in their progress.

The report of Sungsar Chund having concluded a settlement with the Gorugs, and determined to resist the ambitious pretensions of Runjeet Sing, appear to be confirmed. We observe heavy complaints in the Hindoostan newspapers, of the devastations committed by Runjeet's troops, in the country of Hurripoor.

Dowlut Rao Scindiah, by the last advises, was still at Shahpoorah. Before proceeding to Khotah, he proposed, it is said, to levy the chout on Baun Sing, the Rajah of Joudpore. Baun Sing was making preparations for defence, in which he would probably receive the assistance of Meer-Khan, who, at the time to which we allude, was present, with his forces, in the Joudpore territory.

By advices from the Upper Provinces, dated the 1st current, we learn, that the Fort of Bullealah in the Hurrianah country was evacuated by the banditti who possessed it, on the first approach of the British Force under Major Knox. The fugitives at first betook themselves to another small Fort in the neighbourhoad named Behel, but presently abandoned that likewise, on the advance of the detachment. The Company's authority would be established, it was supposed, in Hurrianah, without any difficulty or serious opposition.

The letters, which we have lately seen from the same quarter, complain much of the sufferings of the troops from the climate of that unpleasant district.

The following extracts from a Persian newspaper, received by the late arrivals from the Gulph, contain some particulars of local information, relating principally to the proceedings of the Pirates, which, in the present state of affairs in that quarter, are not altogether destitute of interest. The extent, to which piracy has of late been carried, among the tribes inhabiting the western shores of the Gulph, is truly alarming. In a recent letter from Bombay, we find the strength of the piratical states estimated, on very respectable authority, at the almost incredible number of two thousand vessels of every description.

"Sayed Sayeed put to sea some time ago from Muscat, with six vessels. He had previously given orders, "that no single ships should attempt to sail from Muscat to Busheer. The fleet of the Joassimees also put "to sea, at the same time, with the intention of attacking them. The ship of the Gurranees however has "since reached its destination in safety: And a three-masted vessel, manned with Aslooees, has also arrived in safety at Asloo. Sayed Sayeed remains in the "Gulph, for the purpose of co-operating with the tribe "of Atba. He is cruizing from place to place, and "comes occasionally to anchor. Two or three Sheiks "of the tribe of Atba had already joined him, and he expected soon to be joined by the others, when he would "immediately proceed to make war on the Wahabee "pirates. Sayed Sayeed had also sent for assistance to "Sheeraz, and hoped to receive the aid of the people "of Asioo and Congoun, in his expedition against the "Joassimees.

"The accounts from Busheer are: that three dows, "three buttels, and a three-masted ship were sent to "sea by Aga Mahommed Nubbee Khan, for the purpose of attacking the enemy. After some days, they "fell in which 27 sail of Joassimee vessels. There "being no wind at the time, the ship could not get "near them. The three Busheer dows alone therefore engaged this fleet of 27 vessels. The dows were "taken by the Joassimees and all their crews put to "death. The Joassimees themselves also lost 5 or "600 men, in the conflict. The battle being over, "the three buttels made their escape, and their crews "got on board the ship. The buttels themselves were "abandoned to their fate; and the ship after firing a "few shots at the boats of the pirates, returned to "Busheer. The Jowassimees also retired to their anchorage. This intelligence afflicted the Nawab, Aga "Mahommed Khan, exceedingly.

"The Collector of revenue having come to Busheer "from Sheeraz, to demand the customary tribute, the "Khan wrote to the Prince of Sheeraz, representing "his inability to comply with the requisition, at a "time when he was fitting out an armament; but "undertaking, to defray all the charges of the equipment, if the Prince would consent to a remission of "the tribute. To this remonstrance, the Prince returned a very favourable answer; promising to support "the enterprize of the Khan with every assistance in "his power. After this, the Khan set out on horseback, without attendants, to Sheeraz; and, having "arrived at the city, presented himself before the "Prince. He there renewed his representations, and "delivered in a petition to the same effect. The Prince "gave him every encouragement, and consented to "exempt him from the payment of tribute for the "space of three years. He also issued an order to the "Buhauders of Farus and Ummaun to join Mahommed "Nubbee Khan in his expedition against the Joassimees, and to give him a safe conduct back to "Busheer.

"Hostilities have commenced between the Joasimees "and the Charghees. Saduke Khan Aga, the chieftain "of the latter bribe, proceeded with two thousand men "to Lengah. An engeagement followed, in which the "Joasimees were successful, and many of the Charghees were put to the sword. The commander of the "Joassimees afterwards formed a plan, for attacking "Saduk Khan, with his whole force in the night: but "Saduk, receiving intelligence of his purpose, privately withdrew, and remained for some time in concealment. The Joassimees then advanced to Ardoo, "and began to plunder the country. At length, Saduk "Khan came out of his hiding place, and, attacking "them by surprize, put a number of them to death, "and took several of their Nobles, whom he sent to "Sheeraz. From that time, he remained stationary, "waiting further orders from the Prince.

"An English Frigate, and another ship of war called "the *Ternate*, have fallen in with a fleet of Joassimee "vessels at sea. They sunk two of the vessels, and "deseroyed a number of the pirates, by the fire of "their cannon. The rest were put to flight; and, "when these accounts came away, the English cruizers "still continued in pursuit.

"An English ship (some say the *Macauley* and others "the *Minerva*, we are uncertain which,) was attacked "in the Gulph by a fleet of 4 or 5 dows acd other smaller vessels. They fought for a long time; and near "200 of the people on board the dows were killed. Afterwards, however, the Jowassimaes took the ship, "and put every man of the crew to the sword. They "carried the ship with them into port; and found on "board some sugar and other articles of Bengal produce. She was in a very shattered condition, and a "great part of her cargo injured.

"No person, at this time, dares venture from hence "to Busheer."

[The articles which follow would not be at all interesting to an Indian reader. Some slight mention is made of the wreck of a Bengal Ship, which we conclude to be the Arran.]

By letters of the 6th current from Cawnpore, we learn, that down even to that date, the weather continued extremely hot and sultry, and no rain had fallen,

Yesterday, his Majesty's Ship *Dover*, then lying off the esplanade, made a signal for a Pilot, previous to her dropping down the river.

In consequence of the accident which befel the H. C. Ship *Tottenham*, in her passage down the river, that vessel is to undergo a thorough survey in dock. The H. C. Ship *Devynes*, will take the place of the *Tottenham*, in the next homeward-bound Fleet, and will receive such goods on freight, as were intended for shipment on the *Tottenham*.

The H. C, Ship *Walthamstow* has also come up to town, and will be immediately received for repair into the Company's dock at Kidderpore.

On Sunday, Grœme Mercer, Esq. Resident at the Court of Scindia, set out from from Calcutta by water, on his return to his Residency.

The first half-yearly dividend on the joint-stock shares of the Bank of Bengal, was made on Thursday last, at the rates of 9 49-64ths per annum, equal to Sicca Rupees 488 4 6 on each share.

No Prizes above the value of 100 Rupees having come up at the last Drawing of the Cacutta Lottery, the wheel is now 64,600 Rupees above par.

ASIATIC MIRROR,—JULY 19, 1809.

We understand from letters received by the lately arrived Indiamen that the Hon. Company have been pleased to allow all East India built Ships, to import cargo of Cotton into England; from India, without the condition that the ship so importing, shall be sold in England; The ships are to be allowed to return to India with cargoes, approved by the Court of Directors.

An Express arrived this morning from Kedgeree, giving advice that a large ship supposed to be the *Warren Hastings*, had passed up, yesterday forenoon. No further accounts of this ship were received at 3 P. M. this afternoon.

Irish linens have considerably advanced in price, and still likely to be higher, in consequence of the scarcity of flax seed from America last season. Should the embargo continue in America, we trust and hope the Legislature will grant premiums to the growers of flav in Ireland, so as to encourage the farmers, as well as the poor industrious weavers of this necessary article.

We submit the following extract and copy of letters, respecting the dispersion of the homeward-bound fleet of Indiamen in a gale of wind, with such part of the subsequent proceedings of several of the ships, as were known to the authors of these communications, at the date of their respective letters.

Extract of a Letter from the Cape of Good Hope, dated "May 1809.

"The *Hugh Inglis, Earl St. Vincent*, and *Lord Eldon*, arrived here on the 10th, the *Indus* on the 11th, and all sailed from hence the night of the 14th of April.

"Enclosed you have Commodore Graham's letter, concerning the state of part of the Convoy. Sir Edward Pellew who left this the 15th April, entertained no doubt of the safety of the remaining part of the Convoy, as they were the best ships, and thought they were before him at St. Helena. The *Indus* suffered a great deal, and threw a great quantity of Rice and Salt-petre over board."

Copy of a Letter from Captain Graham, of the Honorable Company's Ship William Pitt to ——— Pringle, Esq. H. E. I. Company's Agent, Cape of Good Hope.

"H. C. S. *William Pitt* off Cape of Good Hope, 9th April, 1809.

"SIR,

"I embrace this opportunity by His Majesty's ship *Nereide*, to inform you of the unfortunate separation between the India Fleet and Vice Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, which took place on the night of the 14th March, in a heavy gale, which will be better described by Captain Corbett of the *Nereide*, and his officers, than by my pen, that ship returning dismasted.

"In the afternoon of the 15th March, I fell in with the *Harriet* and *Euphrates*; 16th at noon with the *Huddart*, and on the 21st with H. M. ship *Nereide*, with whom we kept Company. On the 26th joined the *Northumberland Sovereign, Indus*, and *Lord Eldon*, with those ships I have also kept company, and rendered them all the assistance in my power, the whole having suffered much,—in the loss of guns, boats, &c. &c. almost every thing washed of their decks. Most of them have been obliged to throw cargo over board, leaky, and the remaining part of their cargoes much damaged. The *Euphrates's* rudder is damaged, and in short, all the ships distressed, with their crews sickly. It is my intention to push for Table Bay, to join the Admiral if possible, at the same time should we not appear within a reasonable time after the Frigate, you will be under no apprehension as to our safety, taking it for granted that we have been compelled from the weakness of the crews and the dissabled state, of the ships to give up the idea of approaching the Bay, and the whole proceeded for St. Helena.

"The Admiral sailed from Point de Galle on the 15th February, with the following ships under his convoy, and that of H. M. ship *Terpsicore* viz. *Calcutta, Hugh Inglis, Bengal, Dutches, of Gordon, Lady Jane Dundas, Earl St. Vincent* regular ships;—Extra ships, *Northumberland, Sovereign, Harriet, Huddart, Euphrates Indus, Sir William Bensley* and *Lord Eldon*; the whole of the above mentioned extra ships are now in company save the (*Sir William Bensley*.) We met with nothing worthy of record, during the passage except the Hurricane—Should Sir Edward Pellew put into the Cape, you will be pleased to make the above communication

(Continued after the Poetry.)

SHERIFF'S SALE.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.

Paneyore Linga Pauliappa Moodelliar,

vers.

Ausaurappa Iyatomby Moodelly.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thursday the 17th and Friday the 18th Instant, will be sold by Sheriff's sale, on the Premises, between 4 and 6 in the afternoon, two Houses and Ground, situated in Peddoo Naick's Pettah, No. 8 and 9, Auchaurapan Street, otherwise called Munnaursawmy Pagoda Street, Viz.

On Thursday the 17th.—One House and Ground, No. 8, measuring in length from East to West on the North side 88 feet, and on the South side 91 feet, and in breadth from North to South at the East end 49 feet, and at the West end 41¼ feet, or thereabouts.

And on Friday the 18th.—One House and Ground No. 9, measures in length from East to West 71 feet, and in breadth from North to South at the East end 29½ feet, and at the West end 30 feet, together with a piece of Ground adjoining in length from East to West 17 feet, and in breadth from North to South 9½ feet, or thereabouts, being the property of the above named Defendant and seized by order of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

Conditions of Sale.—A deposit of 10 per cent. is to be paid by the Person or Persons who shall purchase the said Premises & all persons who shall attend the sale are to take notice thereof and come prepared accordingly, and unless the said premises shall be paid for at the expiration of 10 days after the days of Sale, the deposit shall be forfeited the said Premises to be resold and any deficiency to be made good by the first purchaser and all advantages forfeited.

WILLIAM M'TAGGART.
SHERIFF.

MADRAS, 7th Augt. 1809.

BY ORDER OF THE UNDERWRITERS.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

IN THE VERANDAH,

In front of the Deputy Master Attendant's Office,

ON THE BEACH,

To-morrow, THURSDAY, the 10th Instant,

AT ONE O'CLOCK,

THE SHIP

La Carravanne,

(FORMERLY THE CARTIER.)

RE-CAPTURED by His Majesty's Ship FOX, and restored to the Underwriters by a Decree of the Vice Admiralty Court of Madras.

With her Masts, Yards, Sails, Standing and Running Rigging, as from Sea, and now lying in Madras Roads.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

Ten per Cent. of the purchase Money to be paid down immediately after the sale, and the residue within five days, in default of which she will be put up and sold at the loss and expence of the first purchaser with all advantages forfeited.

The Vessel will be at the risk of the purchaser from the moment she is knocked down.

The expence of Conveyance to be borne by the purchaser.

A List of Stores may be seen on application at the Office of Messrs. BINNY and DENNISON.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

A HANDSOME Grey Pegue Saddle Horse warranted sound and free from vice, of good action, and uncommon strength.—From his temper he would probably make an excellant Bandy Horse.

Price 120 Pagodas.

For particulars enquire at the office of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

AT THE

COURIER OFFICE,

BLANK Wills,—Common Interest Bonds, Powers of Attorney,—Bills of Lading,—Respondentia Bonds, Judgement Bonds,—Pass Notes, &c. &c. and Parade Reports for Regiments of Native Infantry.

WHERE ALSO

ORDERS FOR PRINTING,

Visiting Tickets—Cards of Invitation—Battalion Returns, &c. &c. and all work in the Printing Line will be gratefully received, and executed with neatness and dispatch.

ALSO

Copper Plate Printing neatly struck off, and visiting Cards &c. engraved.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

To-morrow, THURSDAY, the 10th Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE

AT HALF PAST 10 O'CLOCK,

THE EFFECTS

OF

A GENTLEMAN,

DECEASED;

CONSISTING OF

WEARING Apparel, Furniture, Books, a Violin in a case, with Extra-strings, a Bandy, two Bandy Horses, two Harnesses, a Cavalry Sword, a Fusee, a varnished Print, representing the battle of the Nile.

AND

SUNDRY OTHER ARTICLES.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

To-morrow, THURSDAY, the 10th Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

SEVENTY-ONE dozen of Iron Spoons.
Six dozen pairs of Brass draw Handles.
Two dozen ditto of Chest ditto.
Three dozen HL. Hinges of 6, 7 and 8 Inches.
Two dozen H. Hinges 4 and 5 Inches, and
Four dozen of Chest Locks.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

To-morrow, THURSDAY, the 10th Instant,

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

A HIGH CAST

Grey Arab Gelding,

AND

A Grey Arab Horse,

LATELY ARRIVED

FROM

BOMBAY.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

To-morrow, THURSDAY, the 10th Instant,

AT HALF PAST 11 O'CLOCK,

SIX CASKS

OF

B E E R.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

To-morrow, THURSDAY, the 10th Instant,

AT HALF PAST 11 O'CLOCK,

A ONE Pole Tent,
A Two Pole ditto.
Both lined with Chintz, and in good order.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

AT THE OFFICE NOW OCCUPIED BY

Charles Marsh, Esq.

Under the Madras Exchange, in the Fort,

On MONDAY, the 14th Day of August next,

SALE TO COMMENCE

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

THE PROPERTY

OF THE ABOVE

GENTLEMAN,

CONSISTING OF

ELEGANT Household Furniture, Plate, Glass, China and Queen's Ware, Books, Table Linnen, forty dozen of excellant Madeira.

A fine ton'd Grand Piano Forte, by BROADWOOD, nearly new.

AND

A VARIETY OF

OTHER ARTICLES.

Catalogues will be published and disributed.

TERMS OF SALE—READY MONEY.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

On THURSDAY, the 17th Instant,

AT 12 O'CLOCK PRECISELY,

(If not previously disposed of, by Private Contract.)

THAT large and Commodious Terraced House with Garden, situated on the Mount Road, between the Garden Houses, belonging to J. K. LANE and R. A. MAITLAND, Esqrs. and at present occupied by R. ALEXANDER, Esq.

For particulars Enquire at the Auction Room.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

AT THE GARDEN HOUSE,

BELONGING TO

JOHN UNDERWOOD, Esq. *Sen.*

NEAR

THE PANTHEON.

On MONDAY the 28th day of August,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

AT 11 O'CLOCK PRECISELY,

The Property

OF THE ABOVE

GENTLEMAN,

CONSISTING OF

ELEGANT Plate, Household Furniture, Glass, China and Queen's-Ware, Hanging and Wall Lamps, Paintings and Prints, Books, Wines, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO

A new Barouche, a Europe Chariot, a pair of young Arab Carriage Horses, a handsome Buggy and Hood, with real Patent Axle Tree, a pair of mouse coloured Curricle Ponies, that go occasionally in a Buggy.

AND

A VARIETY OF ARTICLES.

Catalogues will be published and circulated.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE,

AT THE ENSUING

HADGEEPORE FAIR,

OPPOSITE TO PATNA,

The latter end of October 1809.

Major Fraser's

STUD,

CONSISTING OF

MARES FILLIES, COLTS and STALLION, as particularly described in the Madras Courier of 12th July last.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By Daniel Mackay,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

This day, WEDNESDAY, the 9th Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE

AT HALF PAST 10 O'CLOCK,

THE FOLLOWING

ARTICLES,

SIX pieces of Europe Chintz—twenty-two pair of Ladies Shoes—4 silver Epaulettes—fifteen pair Silk Hose—ten pair Ladies Sleeves one French Veil, eight Saddle Cloths—ten Nautical Almanacks, for 1809—A box of Surgical Instruments—twelve Real Oak Cricket Batts—one Tool chest— six large and five small Pictures—four dozen Bottles of Currants nine dozen Vinegar—six dozen Hock—thirty dozen Madeira—twenty Bags of Patent shot No. 1 and 2—and sixteen Mens RoundHats.

AFTER WHICH,

One Europe Silver Cheese Knife—one Silver Wine Funnell—one pair Silver Mounted Spectacles—one pair Silver Spurs one Sextant.

AND

Two Diamond Rings.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By Daniel Mackay,

On MONDAY, the 21st of August next,

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES,

THE following Indigo Works belonging to the Estate of the late EDWARD CAMPBELL, Esq. in conformity to notice given to him in his life time.

A complete set of Indigo works erected on a piece of ground at Poodoopettah, in the southern part of the province of Arcot, consisting of, six pair of Vats, with a manufacturing House, drying House, Leaf Godowns, Boilers &c. &c.

Another set of Indigo works erected on a piece of Ground at Ahkadavelly in the southern part of the province of Arcot, consisting of eight pair of vats, with a manufacturing House, drying House, Leaf Godowns, Boilers &c. &c.

Further particulars may be had on application at the Auction Room, and the works may be inspected by any person desirous of purchasing them.—The premises are extensive and calculated for manufacturing a large quantity of Indigo.

Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of sale, and the remainder on the 31st August, when the purchasers will be put in possession of the works.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By Pepper and Co.

ON THE PREMISES,

On SATURDAY, the 12th Instant,

BETWEEN THE HOURS OF

FOUR AND FIVE O'CLOCK, IN THE AFTERNOON,

A HOUSE and GROUND, situated in Badriah Street, between the Houses of Cootombaukum, Nainiapah Moodelly, and Mootocomarapen Survana Moodelly: measuring in length from East to West sixty three feet, and in breadth from North to South at the East end twenty nine feet and half, and at the West end thirty feet, or thereabouts.

ON MONDAY NEXT, THE 14th INSTANT,

BETWEEN THE HOURS OF

FOUR AND FIVE O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON,

Another HOUSE and GROUND, situated in Tauda Mootiapen Street, otherwise called Locayah Street, between the Ground of Sashachellum, and the Company's Ally; measuring in length from North to South seventy four feet, and in breadth from East to West fifty eight feet, or thereabouts.

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 16th INSTANT,

BETWEEN THE HOURS OF

FOUR AND FIVE O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON,

Another HOUSE and GROUND, situated in Chenga Bazar Street, between the Houses of Tollah Comairy Chitty, and Nandongonum Vydeanauda Pilly; measuring in length from East to West fifty feet, and in breadth from North to South fifteen feet, or thereabouts.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AS USUAL.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY M. KELLY, NEXT DOOR TO THE TOWN MAJOR'S HOUSE IN THE FORT.

*** It is requested that those SUBSCRIBERS to the COURIER who are occasionally changing their Residence, will give early notice of the place to which they remove to the PRINTER who will pay attention to their order and any SUBSCRIBERS at the Presidency to whom the Peons may not deliver the Paper in proper time, are requested to give information of the same in order that this irregularity may be prevented in future

Vol. 25, No. 1244. **MADRAS COURIER** AUGUST 9, 1809.

POEMS

MONODY
ON THE RECENT DEATH OF A FRIEND.

Purpureus veluti cum flos, succissus aratro,
Languescit moriens, lassove papavera collo
Demisere caput, pluvia cum forti gravantur:

What voice, that thus the Solemn night assails,
And steals upon the sense; inviting sad
To melancholy thought? Ill omen'd tone!
Foreboding work of deadly note, declare,
Art thou by fatal destiny ordain'd
The Harbinger of Death, by it decreed?
Or hast thou basten'd from the scene to tell
How calm resign'd, the victim bore his pain?
Oh yes! presentiment has boded true!
The Bell proclaims in accents dread *He's gone!*
Farewell my hapless Friend untimely nipt:
Thy flow'r of youth the deadly Scythe has met;
Oh mandate most severe: the *fated thread*
To lop; alas! So recent from the loom!
Had yet suspended stood, the harsh decree,
How many deeds would sound thy martial fame;
Blending with social good, Heroic worth!—
Alas! tho' gone, in memory he lives.
Candid as gen'rous and as gen'rous brave,
A Monument, that speaks a mind and heart
To nature, honor, and to Friendship, true
A heart, more worthy, far, a milder doom;
That only sigh'd a Heroe's fate to meet,
And dying, smile, embracing calmly, death—
But thus by *war* and grim disease to fall
The Victim of a dire, and murd'rous Clime;
Oh, unrelenting fate; How premature!
But Souls of noble cast (for none *can* noble be,
That are not truly brave) enjoy from Heav'n
Peculiar care! *He then in Heaven exists:*
Farewell my friend in arms, *my brother knight!*
Since grief is vain; away, unmanly trace
Of Sorrow, from the mind; yet, if thy shade,
Permitted, hovers still on Earth, unseen;
This tear accept—just tribute of thy worth!
Sincere it is—For Sacred is the Shrine
Of Friendship pure, where stand its Guardians,
Fidelity, and truth, by Heav'nly light
Illum'd: none dare approach whose foul deceit,
Wou'd violate the dome—*To thee* devolves
This Sacred charge. For *both*, possess'd my Friend—
Then Young, farewell! *on earth* farewell *For ever!*

R. M. S.

(Continued from the second Page.)

known. I sincerely hope the whole fleet may arrive safe, most of them being deeply laden, and I may add without fear of contradiction, very badly manned, I am happy to say the *William Pitt* sustained no farther damage (as far as we can at present ascertain) than the storm stay sail blown to pieces; from the information I have been able to collect, the ships with me will require 12 or 14 days to repair their damage, to have their cargoes unstowed and fully examined in justice to, and for the benefit of the Honorable Company. St. Helena should be the place for that purpose, and not the Cape, at this season of the year.

" I am Sir,
" Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) " CHAS. GRAHAM."

All the ships suffered more or less, in the above gale; and the *Culloden* 74, the Admirals ship, lost her Mizen Mast.

BOMBAY.—JULY 15, 1809.

GARRISON AFTER ORDER.

By the Honorable the Governor.

In consequence of the arrival of Colonel Backhouse of His Majesty's 47th Regiment, and of rank in the Army superior to Lieutenant Colonel Skinner, the Command of the Garrison, and its out-posts, devolves on the first mentioned Officer, to whom Lieut. Col. Skinner will accordingly be pleased to deliver over Charge thereof, from this date.

The Honorable the Governor has much pleasure in announcing on the present occasion, his entire satisfaction, with the manner in which Lieut. Colonel Skinner has discharged the duty of Commandant of the Garrison during the period of above two years that he has held the same.

M. KENNEDY,
Town Major.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Henry Shank Esq. to be Custom Master, vice Travers resigned.

George Osborne Esq. to be Sub-Treasurer and Mint Master in the room of Mr. Watkins deceased.

Captain M. Kennedy to be Private Secretary to the Hon'ble the Governor, vice Osborne resigned.

John Williams Esq. to be Civil Paymaste in the room of Mr Watkins and Collector of the Assessments in the room of Mr. Warden resigned.

William Newnham Esq. to be Secretary to the Military Board, vice Williams.

Mr. Evan Bloyd, to be First Assistant to the Secretary to the Military Board in the room of Mr. Newnham promoted.

Mr. James Henderson, to be Second Assistant to ditto in the room of Mr. Lloyd promoted.

Mr. James Williams, to be Assistant to the Treasurer in the room of Mr. John Williams.

Robert Kitson Esq. to be Import Warehouse-keeper.

Charles Shubrick Esq. to be Assistant to do.

George Vandeput Drury Esq. to be Export Warehouse-keeper.

James Henry Crawford Esq. to be Assistant to ditto.

His Majesty's frigate Cornwallis arrived a few days ago from the Gulph of Pessia bringing accounts from Tahiran of the 1st June. These accounts make mention of a rupture between France and Austria and and also say that several engagements had taken place in which the French had suffered severely. These accounts however specify neither time nor place.

The accounts from Tahiran, mention that several engagements had taken place between the Turkish and Russian forces, without however any reference to time and place.

We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from Mocha of the 18th June, in which the following passage occurs.

" Three days ago an Arab Ship arrived from Jeddah and brought news of intelligence, being received there from Cairo, that the French army in Spain had been defeated and Bonaparte killed."

We should apprehend that at this season of the year intelligence from Alexandria, might reach Jeddah by way of Cairo and Suez in a month's time. We conjecture also that news from Spain might reach Alexandria in less than a month; allowing therefore four or five days for the run from Jeddah to Mocha, the evennt alluded to might have happened in the second or third week of April.

It is not indeed probable that the Emperor of the French should at that time have been in Spain, particularly if a rupture had taken place with Austria. But it does not appear at all improbable that Joseph King of Spain may have fallen in some engagement with the Patriotic armies.

We understand that a peace has been concluded between the Imaum of Jena and the Sheriff of Lohia, an event favorable to the Arabian trade

Coffee however still continued to bear a very high price, owing to some differences which had since occurred between the Dolla of Mocha and the Sultan of Uden the principal holder of Coffee.

By advices from Arabia we learn that the Wahabee is dead; and that great disturbances prevail among his followers.

Among other articles of news lately arrived from Arabia we may be allowed to mention the death of Roge the man who is said to have rendered himself infamously celebrated by administering poison to 500 of Bonapartes sick and wounded soldiers. On his death bed he was asked by a person of the name of Batho what he would say to the Angel Gabriel in justification of that inhuman act. Roge is said to have answered with the utmost sangfroid " that he would tell the Angel that he (Batho) would not have dared to affront him in the gross manner he did, if he had been in good health and strength."

On the 16th arrived the Shaw Ardaseer, Captain T. Ruddock, from China, the — April; and the ship Minerva, Captain Pope, which ships left Macoa the 19th April. Passengers on the latter ship, Capt. W. Stewart and Mrs. Pope. Both these ships touched at Malacca.

On the same day, the H. C. Cruizer, Prince of Wales, Lieutenant Allen, from Caratchy the 11th inst. and the ship Maria, Captain Pavin, from the same place, the 12, inst.

On the 17th inst. arrived H. M. Ship Cornwallis, Capt. W. A. Montague, from Muscat, the 10th instant.

On the 18th arrived the ship Helen, Capt. W. B. Greenway, from Bussorah, 18th June, Bushire 28th do. and Muscat 11th July.—Passengers, Capt. Macdonald, of the Military Service, Native Officers and Sepoys, and Mr. Linton, late Chief Officer of the ship Arran, wrecked in the Gulph.

The Bussorah Paket, Captain Clements, from Bengal had arrived at Muscat on the day the Cornwallis left it.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, JULY 26, 1809.

By a late arrival from China, we have received the satisfactory intelligence, that the most friendly intercourse continues to be observed between that government and the English merchants. The emperor, however, had expressed his extreme dissatisfaction at the conduct of his servants at Canton, in consequence of the indecision and flexibility they had manifested in the late serious affair with the British government; and as a mark of his displeasure, was about to displace the principal officers who were chiefly engaged in the negociations. His Majesty had conceived that as the commercial intercourse subsisting between his dominions and many foreign nations, was only a mark of his royal favour, he could not but feel much surprize, that a due submission to the ancient laws and usages of the kingdom, had not been experienced, nor sufficient respect been paid to his royal will.

The accounts we have received of the state of the markets, are by no means pleasing. The price of cotton was under 11 tale, and the opium trade extremely low with the Chinese; which circumstance had almost exclusively confined the sale of that article to Macao, at the nominal price of 1100 dollars. The scarcity of specie, which was much felt in China, had been attributed as the cause of this temporary stagnation and depression in the markets; and we have much reason to fear, that until the American embargo is taken off, or ships of that nation recommence their trade with the Chinese, no better prospects can reasonably be looked for, as the great importation of bullion from America, afforded a ready and indeed the only medium for the purchase of Indian commodities. A Spanish ship had however, arrived with a tolerable supply of dollars, which had produced some beneficial effects in the markets, and made a little stir. The government of Macao had dispatched a ship to the Brazils with the produce of China.

Sandal-wood bore but indifferent price,—two vessels from Botany-bay had arrived with cargoes of that article from the Feejee islands, and the markets were consequently low, particularly owing as we presume to the great demand of specie.

July 23d, sailed, ship Upton Castle, captain H. Adams, to London.

Ditto 25th, sailed, ship Adventure, Captain William Rowe. to Bengal.

PASSENGERS PER SHIP UPTON CASTLE.

Mr. John Mun.—Lieutenant J. R. S. Drummond.—Lieutenant Charles Court, and one native servant.—Mr. Flphinstone and family.

English Extracts.

EXTRACTS FROM THE COURIER.

FEBRUARY 25, 1809.

Spanish News.

A Letter from Seville February 10th from the Duke Del Infantado, states his having gained some advantages in that quarter over the enemy.

Gerona, January 4,

The Supreme Junta have received the following Letter from Lord Cochrane.

" I have this morning had the honor of receiving your letter and I congratulate myself upon learning that the Marquis de Lazar is in this vicinity and also hope for the pleasure of seeing him. I had previously informed your Excellencies that we intended an attack npon Cadaques. We have driven the French from that place from which they were in the habit of obtaining provisions for the Fortress of Rosas"—This Englishman has been entitled to the admiration gallant & gratitude of this Country from the first moment of its political resurrection—His generosity in co-operating with our earliest efforts; the encouragements we received from the interest he took with the commanders of the Balaeric Islands to induce them to succour us with Troops and ammunition can never be erased from our recollection. The extraordinary services which we owe to his indefatigable activity, particularly this city and the adjacent Coast, in protecting us from the attempts of the enemy are too well known to be repeated here. It is a sufficient Enlogium upon his character to mention that in the defence of the Castle of Trinadad, when the Spanish Flag hoisted on the Wall, fell into the Ditch under a most dreadful fire from the enemy, His Lordship was the only person who regardless of the shower of Balls flying about him, descended into the Ditch, returned with the Flag, and happily succeeded in placing it where it was before.

Under the the date 18th Nov. last, the Supreme Junta have received an official communication from the city of Mexico, in which after manifesting the general joy and the solemnity with which Ferdinand the 7th was proclained in the Capital of new Spain, it is added that the people have not only sworn the most implicit obedience to their natural Sovereign, but that a most respectful representation has been drawn up, in which that City renews it's vows of homage and fealty to the sacred person of Ferdinand the 7th; and also binds itself during his absence to acknowledge the authority of the Supreme Junta.

The Continent.

German, Swedish and Danish papers have been received and contain reports of an approaching rupture between Austria and France; with the important addition that the army of the Duke Awrstadt was in motion from Hanover and that the Prince of Ponte Corvo had received dispaches from France which had occasioned particular sensations at Hamburgh. Among this hostile demonstrations, Austria continues to form large stores of Grain from the neighbouring states particularly from Bavaria. Private advices state that Napoleon's precipitate return from Spain, was occasioned by dispatches which he had received from Petersburgh, informing him that the Emperor of Austria had made known to the Emperor Alexander, his hostile intentions against France, in consequence of Napoleons conduct towards Spain, and soliciting his co-operation, in the common cause of all ligitimate Monarchy.—It is added that some further information had been obtained by means of an intercepted letter from the Queen of Prussia to her father the Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, in which she expresses a hope that her Husband was shortly be restored to his former rank in Europe.

From Sweden the news is, that his Swedish Majesty remains as firmly determined as ever to listen to no terms of accommodation with Napoleon.

It is reported that our Admirals on foreign stations are to be changed, Sir C. Cotton to succeed to Lord Collingwood who has not been on shore for four years. Admiral De Courcey succeeds Sir S. Smith a the Brazils.

LONDON,—FEBRUARY, 12.

The report of Changes in the Ministry is daily renewed. Lord Melville has obtained what he declared to be indispensible preliminary—Lord Hopeton's new Peerage. And it is pretty obvious that Lord Mulgrave will not much longer stand in the way of the great object of his ambition.

In the course of the Debate last Tuesday evening in the House of Lords, it was unequivocally stated by all the Noble Lords, and particularly by the Lord Chancellor and Lord Erskine, that the existing laws with respect to the Press, were quite sufficient for every purpose of restraining licentiousness, and that there could be no farther restraints imposed without manifest injury to its just freedom.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

FEBRUARY.

Sweden having been obliged to shut her ports against us, at the instance of the Emperor of Russia, we may say the trade of the Baltic to this country is at present, at an end; consequently the articles of timber, tallow, tar, pitch, iron, hemp, flax, &c. must considerably advance in price; and we trust the Legislature will at this time give every encouragement to the iron manufaeture, grower of hemp, flax, &c. as those valuable articles can be procured in our country in abundance, and equal to any foreign articles imported.

The markets of London and Liverpool continue full of cotton wool, and fetch good prices, particularly those of the Brazils, as Marinham and Pernambucco; and the cotton of our own West India Islands keeps steady in price, and is of remarkable fine quality. Every hand, both male and female, is busily employed at Manchester, and its neighbourhood, in the manusacturing of calicoes and cottons, &c. for South American orders; and the towns of Birmingham and Sheffield are executing large orders for the same country.

STATEMENT of the FRENCH ARMIES in SPAIN

It has been said that the numbers of the French in Spain have been exaggerated. We shall most truly rejoice to have it ascertained that our information is untrue; but we have taken pains to verify that account.

	Men
According to our information there were in the Western Pyrennees, at the time that Joseph the usurper retreated from Madrid.	42,000
There were in the Eastern Pyrennees, that in Figueras, Belgarde, Montjuice, &c. &c. about.	15,000
There marched through Paris from Germany between the 15th and 30th September, the *Corps* of Ney and Victor	46,000
There passed through Dijon at the same time, the *Corps* of Lefebvre	23,000
About the middle of October there arrived at Bayonne, from Italy, the *Division* of Sebastiani.	9,600
There had also arrived a body of Dutch troops	6,000
Bonaparte brought with him a part of his Imperial Guard, estimated at	8,000
The late Bulletins have announced the arrival in Catalonia of St. Cyr's Corps, from Italy, together with some regiments of the Confederation of the Rhine, estimated together at	30,000
To which are to be added the 5th and 8th Corps, (those of Soult and Mortier), which are announced to have passed the Bidossoa	46,000
And the remains of Junots' army, which by our account was 15,000 men, but it is stated in Spanish Papers at only	8,000
In all	233,600

The greatest part of this force Bonaparte has marched from 1000 to 1400 miles distance.

Of all things his Commissariat is regarded as the most important in the French Army. Our readers will observe, that of all Napoleon's Princes, Dukes, and Peers, the man upon whom he has conferred the most splendid estate is Berthier, whom he has created Prince of Neufchatel. To him, more than to any one of his Marshals, he owes the career of his victories—for to him is owing the arrangement and distribution of the Stores and provisions, without which no gallantry and no skill can be effective. The details of this department (that of the Quarter Master General) are reduced to a simplicity which deserves imitation. The wonders it has produced have been displayed in every country which Napoleon has over-run—for every where have his troops been well supplied—and by the same means. He has never trusted for a supply of *bread* for instance, to the scene of action. That is carried with him, and it is prepared, in a way which preserves it from the changes incident to that which is composed originally of base material, or which, for the profit of the Commissary, is but half baked in the camp. He has no rival candidates for the supply of provisions and stores—no advertizing for ten thousand pair of Shoes or blankets this day, and ten thousand to-morrow—no tenders are called for, concealing the quantity of the material wanted; by which rival Contractors are set to work to buy up against one another, and thereby enhance the price in the market. No publication is made of the necessaries of his Government; but of every individual article he has but one single buyer, or furnisher; and he is under a real responsibility, because the slightest detection of fraud subjects him to a Court Martial, whose sentence is instantaneous and irrevocable. The whole process of their supply is therefore carried on with an inspection the most rigorous; and the resources of chemistry are brought in aid of the service. Whatever shall best tend to sustain life with the easiest carriage— the least susceptible of changes by heat or moisture—the soonest prepared—and the least likely to disorder the stomach—it is the business of the scientific part of the Commissariat to provide, both for man and horse.

Accordingly, for six months before the arrival of the French armies in Spain, a requisition of Bakers was made at Bayonne to bake *biscuits*, because they may be kept for a length of time; and the fortress of Pampeluna is his general *depot* for them and other stores. Even for the horse the barley meal, husks and all, are ground down and baked in the form of a coarse cake, to prevent fermentation; and this, by being steeped, not only corrects the water which the horse drinks, but by habit the animal eats it in the field. The biscuit for the men, in the same manner, boiled up with portable soup, give nourishment to the soldier, at the same time that the food is light, easy of digestion, and does not subject him to dysentery. It would be truly desirable to have the French mode of supplying their armies clearly explained

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MADRAS COURIER

EXTRAORDINARY.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1809.

FROM THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE,

JULY 20, 1809.

We have the pleasure to state, for the information of our readers, that the Honorable Company's ship Warren Hastings, Captain Larkins, reached the moorings at Diamond Harbour on Tuesday afternoon—having sailed from England on the 26th of February.

Several Passengers by the Warren Hastings have just landed; they left the ship also on Tuesday evening.

FROM THE STAR EXTRA.

The two Indiamen arrived at Kedgeree on Tuesday, prove to be the H. C. ships Lord Melville, Captain Whyte; and Baring, Captain Carnegie; and the Sloop of War Samarang, which gave convoy to the foregoing, with the Carnatic and Lord Duncan; the whole having sailed from Madras, on the 14th; and took Pilots on board off Point Palmiras, on the 17th current.

The Carnatic and Lord Duncan reached Kedgeree in safety.

The Purser of the Warren Hastings arrived in town early this morning, with ten large Box Packets; and a great number of loose parcels and letters.

The Purser of the Lord Melville also reached town this morning, with one Box Packet from that ship.

The Letters are now in circulation, from the General Post Office.

The following are correct Lists of Passengers, arrived here by the undermentioned ships:—

Per WARREN HASTINGS, Capt. Thomas Larkins.

Mrs. Elizabeth Voyle,—Mrs. Sarah Cumberback,—Mrs. Elizabeth Boyd,—Miss Elliot,—Miss Eliza Elliot Voyle,—Miss Elizabeth Grant,—Miss Charlotte Grant,—Miss Mary Grant,—Miss Sarah Cruttenden,—Miss Bertha Pott,—Miss Elizabeth Cole,—Miss Mary Crump,—Benjamin Cumberback, Esq.—Captain John Boyd, H. M. 22d Regiment of Foot,—Lieutenant Patrick Herring, 67th Regiment of Foot,—Ensigns George Sumbolf, and Benjamin Mason, 56th Regiment of Foot,—Cornet P. Barlow, 8th Light Dragoons.—Messrs. Frederick Hervey Sands, Henry Nash, Charles Smith, John Jansen Tyler, Griffith Holmes, George Augustus Bannatyne, George Henry Woodroffe, George Teulon, Thomas Leech, John Jolliff, John Bagnold, John Landen Jones, and William Stewart, Cadets.

Mr. Charles Brodie, Free Mariner.—Messrs. William Yeoward, and James W. Higg[illegible], Volunteers for the Pilot service.

One hundred and twenty-four Non-commissioned Officers and Privates, and five Women of H. M. 24th Regiment Light Dragoons.

Sixty Non-Commisioned Officers and Privates, five Women and four children, of H. M. 8th Regiment Light Dragoons.

Per Baring, Captain JAMES CARNEGIE.

Mrs. Slade,—Miss Allen,—Miss Ross,—Mr. J. Fraser, Writer,—Dr. Benjamin Hardiman,—Doctor G. Gavan,—Messrs. Evan M'Donald, and P. Haltatt, Assistant Surgeons,—Lieutenant D Cameron, H. M. 67th Regiment of Foot,—Cornet Thomas Moryell, 8th ditto L. D.—Ensign H. M. Walbridge, 17th ditto foot,—Messrs. Thomas Webster,—J. D. Fordyce,—J. J. Hamilton, and John Campbell, Cadets, —Fifty-four Privatees, and three women of different Regiments.

Per LORD MELVILLE, Captain J. Nelson Whyte.

Mrs. Ann Wilson,—Captain Wilson, H. M. 22d Regiment foot,—Ensign George Craster, ditto 22d ditto.

Messrs. George Basher,—Thomas Sanderson,—Thomas Ewart,—Shep. Hart,—Thomas Warton,—Thomas Elkin,—George Chapman,—Thomas Hicks,—Fredrick Wigney,—James Goldhawk,—Charles O. Mason,—Edward Allingham,—and Andrew Goldie, Cadets.—Mr. Frederick Broughton and Mr. John Twisden, volunteers for the Pilot service.

MADRAS COURIER

EXTRAORDINARY.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1809.

GENERAL ORDERS
BY MAJOR GENERAL GOWDIE.

August 3, 1809.

The Officer Commanding the Army in Chief is pleased to publish for general information, the list of Officers who have signed the Declaration tendered by the orders of Government of the 26th ultimo which have as yet been received at the Adjutant General's Office.

List of Officers at the Presidency who have Signed the De laration

MAJOR-GENERAL

Francis Gowdie,.. Commanding the Army.

COLONEL

E. Trapaud,.. Commanding the Engineers.

LIEUTENANT COLONELS.

J. J. Durand,.. 2d Regiment N. I.
S. W. Ogg,.. 5th Regiment N. I.
J. Malcolm,.. M. E. Regiment
J. H. Symons,.. 17th Regiment N I.
Henry Nash,.. 22d Regiment N. I.
Thomas Wilson,.. 8th Regiment N. I.
J. Leith,.. Judge Adv. General.
P. Bruce,.. Military Auditor General.
R. Barclay,.. 6th Regiment N. I. Town Major Fort St. George.
J. Munro,.. Qr. Master General of the Army.
T. H. S. Conway,.. Adjutant General of the Army.

MAJORS.

Colin Mackenzie,.. Barrack Master Mysore.
T. Tichbonrne.. M. E. Regiment.
W. M'Cally,.. 2d Battalion 20th R. N. I.
J. R. Vernon,.. M. S. to the Officer Commanding the Army.
P. V. Agnew,.. Deputy Adjutant General of the Army.

CAPTAINS

F. Thompson,.. Barrack Master Presidency Division.
P. Brown,.. Fort Adjutant Fort St. George.
M. L. Pereira,.. 2d Battalion 11th R. N. I.
W. Morrison,.. Secretary to the Military Board.
R. B. Otto,.. Assistant Quarter Master General.
L. S. Smith,.. 2d Battalion 20th R. N. I.

LIEUTENANTS

F. N. Balmain,.. Assistant Adjutant General of the Army.
C. B. M. Johnston,.. 2d Battalion 20th R. N. I.
A. E. Patullo.. Commanding Body Guard.
L. Cooper,.. Adjutant Madras Blacktown.
R. Young.. 2d Battalion 20th R N. I.
T. Macleane,.. Deputy Secretary Military Board.
P. Barclay,.. Assistant Secretary M. Board.
A. Walker,.. A. D. C. to the Commander in Chief.
Charles Rundall,.. Assistant Military A. Gen.
P. Whannell,.. Do. Do. Do.
J. S. Fraser,.. 18th R. N. I. A. D. C. to the Honorable the Governor.
T. Fraser.. Superintending Engineer.

ENSIGNS

W. Monteath,.. Adjutant of Engineers.
C. E. Trapaud, Engineers.

ASSISTANT SURGEON

R. Sladen,.. 2d Battalion 20th R. N. I.

List of Officers in the Camp at the Race Course and at Poonamallee who have signed the Declaration.

MAJOR

Blacker,.. Deputy Quarter Master General.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL

Trotter,.. 20th Regiment N. I.

CAPTAIN

Davis,.. 2d Battalion 25th R. N. I.

LIEUTENANT

Woodward,.. M. E. Regiment.

ENSIGNS

Christie,.. 2d Battalion 25th R. N. I.
Logan,.. 1st Battalion do.

LIEUTENANT

Newman.. 2d Battalion 25th R. N. I.

List of Officers at Trichinopoly who have signed the Declaration.

MAJOR

Nuthall.. 6th Regiment N. C.

CAPTAINS

Fotheringham.. Engineers.
Grant,.. 24th N. I.
Marret,.. 24th R. N. I.
Frith,.. 13th R. N. I.
Francke,.. Artillery.

LIEUTENANTS

Fernyhough,.. 24th R. N. I.
Haultain,.... 24th Do.
West,........ 24th Do.
Jones,...... 24th Do.
Ewing,...... 24th Do.
Godfrey,.... 24th Do.

ENSIGNS

Dore,........ 24th Do.
Grant,...... 24th Do.
Thompson,.. 24th Do.
Allen,...... 24th Do.

LIEUTENANTS

Cunningham 13th R. N. I.
Duncombe,.. Do. Do.
Kelso,.... Assistant Quarter Master General.
Milbourne,.. Engineers.

SURGEONS

Gordon,.... 13th R. N. I.
James,.... 24th R N I.

The following lists of Officers who have Signed the Declaration tendered by Orders of Government of the 26th ultimo, that have reached the Adjutant General's Office since the 3d instant are published in continuation of that List.

Additional List of Officers at Trichinopoly who have Signed the Declaration.

Lieutenant Jackson 16th Regiment N. I. Asst. Adjutant General S. D.
Lieutenant Hockley, Artillery.
Lieutenant Murray do.

Additional List of Officers at the Presidency who have Signed the Declaration.

Lieutenant Colonel Norris of Engineers.
Captain Gibson of Artillery.
Lieutenant Bishop Commissary of Stores.
Lieutenant Bishop, Junior. Assistant to the Superintendent of Gunpowder Manufactory 2d Battalion 19th Regiment.
Ensign Wilson 11th Regiment N. I. Aid de Camp to the Commander in Chief.

List of Officers at Tanjore who have Signed the Declaration.

Major Blackburne, Resident.
Capt. J. Buller, of Invalids. } Attached to the Resident's Escort.
Lieut. J. McDonald 2d Bat. 24th Regt. }
Assistant Surgeon Mitchell attached to the Residency.

The following lists of Officers who have Signed the Declaration tendered by Order of Government of the 26th ultimo, that have reached the Adjutant-General's Office since the 5th Instant, are published in continuation of that list.

AT THE PRESIDENCY.

Major Evans 2d Battalion 6th Regiment.
Major Radcliffe 1st Battalion 15th Regiment.
Major Sir J. Sinclair, Artillery.
Captain Prendergast Deputy Military Auditor General.
Captain Jones Paymaster to the Force at the Race Course.
Lieutenant Heming 2d Battalion 5th Regiment.
Lieutenant R. Crewe—Asst. Adjt. Gen. Center Division.
Ensign Clemons Invalids.
Mr. Commissary Best.
Ensign Myers 25th Native Regiment.

BELLARY.

Lieutenant Colonel Sir D. Ogilby 1st Batt. 9th Regiment.
Captain Fotheringham, Engineers.
Lieutenant Toriano Barrack Master.
Mr. Duncan Superintending Surgeon.
Mr. Peyton Garrison Surgeon.

SERINGAPATAM.

Lieutenant Colonel Orrok 1st Batt. 13th Regiment.

Under the Authority of Government, Officers Commanding Corps, Detachments and Departments serving with the Force encamped near the Race Course under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Conran H. M. 2d Battalion Royal Regiment are directed to grant Family Certificates to such Individuals under their Orders as may be desirous of availing themselves of such indulgence.

(Signed) F. N. BALMAIN,
ASST. ADJ. GEN.

Fort St. George, August 8, 1809.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following General Order by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council be published to the Army serving under this Presidency.

GENERAL ORDERS,
BY THE
RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, JULY 20, 1809.

The RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL has received private but authentic Advices, that Orders having been issued by Major General Gowdie, the Officer Commanding in Chief on the Coast, to Lieutenant Col. Innes, Commanding at Masulipatam, directing the embarkation of one or more Detachments of the Madras European Regiment on board of His Majesty's Ships, for the purpose of serving as Marines, the Officers of the Station were induced to entertain the erroneous supposition, that the object of those Orders was to separate, and finally to disperse that Regiment; a design which the Government of Fort St. George has formally and solemnly disavowed; and under the influence of this misapprehension, declared their resolution to resist the execution of them; that Lieutenant Colonel Innes having manifested a determination to enforce them, the Officers of the Garrison proceeded to the Barracks, and by personal representation, succeeded in seducing the Troops from their duty, and in obtaining from them a promise of support. That Major Storey, the next in command, who was then in the Cantonments, proceeded to the Garrison, and having endeavored without success to induce Lieutenant Colonel Innes to depart from the obligation of his public duty, by abandoning his resolution to carry into effect the Orders which he had received, adopted the extreme measure of placing that Officer in Arrest under the charge of European Sentries.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL has deemed it necessary to apprize the Army of Bengal, of an event so deeply interesting to the feelings of every loyal Subject, and especially of those who have the honor to bear a Military Commission. The Governor General in Council has received with sentiments of the deepest affliction, the intelligence of the excesses into which the Officers of the Station of Masulipatam have thus been gradually led by the effects of the late prevailing agitation in the Army of the Coast. He trusts however that this unhappy event will afford a serious, but salutary warning of the danger to which the combined interest of the Public and the Army must ever be exposed by the first departure from the established principles of Military discipline on one hand, and on the other, of a just subordination to the Laws of their Country, and to the legitimate Authority of the State.

The occurence of this afflicting event, combined with the agitation which unhappily prevails among the Officers of the Army of Fort St. George, renders it the duty of the Governor General to proceed without delay to that Presidency, in the hope of being enabled successfully to appeal to those sentiments of Loyalty and Attachment to their King and their Country, which His Lordship in Council yet confidently ascribes to the General Body of the Officers of the Coast Army, whose zeal, fidelity, and professional atchievements have hitherto been the theme of just and unqualified applause, and by an accurate knowledge of all circumstances which have attended the late agitation, to devise such means as may best tend to avert the impending dangers of anarchy and insubordination, re-establish the foundations of Public Security and National Prosperity in this important Branch of the British Empire.

N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Chief Secretary to Government.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,

A. FALCONAR,
CHIEF SEC. TO GOVT.

ORIENTAL STAR,—JULY 22, 1809.

On Wednesday, His Majesty's Ship DOVER, proceeded down the river,—and exchanged a Salute with the Garrison, on passing.

We understand, the DOVER will sail immediately to the Southward; taking under her protection the Honorable Company's Extra Ship GENERAL STEWART, Captain Jameson; and Country Ships SIR EDWARD PELLEW, HENRY PARNELL, and Brig EUPHROSINE.

The New Zealand Princess Atackoe and her husband, have been provided by Government with a passage to New South Wales on the ship Union, Captain Loane; who we understand, will sail from hence for that Settlement, in the course of the ensuing month.

We hear that the ship Harriet has been engaged by Government, as a Cartel, to the Isle of France, for an exchange of Prisoners of war.

FORT ST. GEORGE:
PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETORS, BY M. KELLY.